

Table 5. The Estimated Risk of Childhood Leukemia Associated with Urine Levels of Nonpersistent Pesticides for Case Children and Families Compared with Control Children and Families Living in Churchill County

Nonpersistent Pesticide or Metabolite [†]	Case vs. Comparison (Child)		Case vs. Comparison (Families)*	
	Odds Ratio [‡]	P-Value [§]	Odds Ratio	P-Value
1-Naphthol	0.84	0.62	NC	NC
Chlorpyrifos	0.78	0.51	1.05	0.82
Diethylthiophosphate	0.91	0.79	0.88	0.59
2,4-Dichlorophenol	0.88	0.70	0.90	0.68
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	0.57	0.09	1.31	0.24
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	0.91	0.77	NC	NC
2-Naphthol	1.34	0.50	0.98	0.93

* Family members include parents/guardians only.

[†] A breakdown product of another chemical.

[‡] The estimated relative risk of leukemia associated with one standard error of the geometric mean increase in the blood or urine level of each chemical. Odds ratios are not reported if fewer than 60% of cases and controls had detectable levels of the chemical in their blood or urine.

[§] Estimates the probability that the deviation of the odds ratio from 1.0 (no difference in risk) is due to chance. A *P*-value less than 0.05 suggests that chance is unlikely to explain the deviation.

NC^{||} Not Calculated was used when less than 60% of the study population had detectable levels of this chemical.

Nonpersistent pesticides that were analyzed in the Churchill County investigation but that were detected in fewer than 60% of the participants were:

2,4-D
2,5-Dichlorophenol
3-Phenoxybenzoic acid
Acephate
Atrazine
Azinophos
Carbofuranphenol
Dimethyldithiophosphate

2,4,5-T
o-Phenyl phenol
Parathion/methyl parathion
Methamidophos
Coumaphos
DEET
Diethylphosphate
Dimethylphosphate

Propoxur
Pentachlorophenol
Pirimiphos
Isazophos
Malathion
Diazinon
Diethyldithiophosphate
Dimethylthiophosphate